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The Kootenai Country.

FORT STEELE,
LIBBY CREEK,
YAKT, ROSSLAND, NELSON,
KASLO,
SLOCAN.

MONTANA,
IDAHO,
BRITISH COLUMBIA.

REACHED BY

**GREAT
NORTHERN
RAILWAY**

FROM THE
EAST AND WEST.

THE KOOTENAI

The Kootenai

Mining Country...

The Word.

As is the case with most Indian names, the word Kootenai has a variety of ways of being spelled. The first map of British Columbia had it Cootoonay. Later it appeared as Kootenaie. Now the Canadians spell it Kootenay. On the American side preference is given to Kootenai. In all cases there is little or no difference in the pronunciation, the accent being given to the first and last syllables, the "i" in the American word being silent. An easy way to settle the difference would be to spell it as it is pronounced—Kootna.

Different Districts.

There are two Kootenai districts, one in British Columbia, the other in Montana and Idaho. Both are easy of access by the transcontinental line of the Great Northern Railway from St. Paul and Minneapolis to Spokane and Puget Sound. The British Columbia district is separated into two divisions by a series of high mountain ranges. The eastern division is reached from Jennings, Mont., by boat, and Kalispell, Mont., by stage, and the western one from Bonner's Ferry, Idaho, by boat, and Spokane, Washington, by rail.

The American Kootenai.

This region is central between the rich mines of the Cœur d'Alene to the south and Kaslo-Slocan, Lardo-Duncan, Ainsworth, and Nelson mines to the north. It covers the territory between Jennings, Mont., and Bonner's Ferry, Idaho. The Kootenai River runs west between these two points, and is followed sixty-two miles by the Great Northern Railway, en route passing through the stations of Libby Creek, Kootenai Falls, Troy, Yakt, Leonia, Katka, and Crossport.

Libby Creek.

The principal mineral developments of the American Kootenai are along Libby Creek and its tributaries south of the town of Libby, and along Boulder Creek below Leonia, although all of the streams emptying into the Kootenai from both north and south show color, placer gold having been taken from nearly all of them. The Libby region is divided into two separate mineral belts, known respectively as the Great Contact Belt and the Shaughnessy Hill Belt. On the latter there are hundreds of tons of ore on the dumps that will average from 50 to 200 ounces per ton in silver, and from \$5 to \$50 in gold.

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with a high percentage of lead. There are no less than twelve distinct camps tributary to Libby, locally known by the stream on which they are located. West of Libby is the Grouse Mountain district, and east of it the Fisher Creek district, where the first openings are made on the great Cabinet Mountain contact. A twenty-ton concentrator is located a few miles south of Libby.

Kootenai Falls, as a town, exists only in name, but there is an enormous and eligible water power.

Troy, a division point on the road, has three miles of side tracks, a round-house, and other improvements, business houses, hotels, and contains about 200 people. Good claims have been located in the mountains around Troy.

Yakt River. Yakt Station is on the south side of the Kootenai River, opposite the mouth of the Yakt. The latter is a swift stream, and in

times of flood its current cuts its way clear across to the other shore of the greater river. The Yakt flows from the north, and along its banks rich placer beds have been discovered in the last year or two. As high as an ounce of gold has been cleaned up in a day with a single cradle. The presence of so much gold in the stream indicates quartz deposits, which during the ages have disintegrated and the precious dust washed to the lower levels. Several of these gold-bearing quartz ledges have been located. The Keystone mine has a ten-stamp mill at work on free milling rock and cleans up a \$3,500 gold brick weekly. A 180-acre hydraulic plant goes in this year. It is predicted by those familiar with the country that there is a most promising future to the Yakt district, as well as to the Moyie River territory directly west, the Moyie being the larger river, with headwaters up in the Fort Steele country.

Bonner's Ferry. For many years Bonner's Ferry was a well-known frontier trading-post. It has only come into prominence since the completion of the

Great Northern Railway, which gives it connection east and west. The population is over 800. It is at the head of navigation on the Lower Kootenai, and has steamer connections with the lake towns. The valley north to the lake has a width of from one to five miles. The country on each side of the river contains mineral.

International Boundary. This is about twenty-five miles down the Kootenai from Bonner's Ferry. A town was recently laid out on the American side by the name of Port Hill, not far from the custom houses. Across the boundary the Alberta and British Columbia Exploration Company, of London, is dyking inundated

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land. The company has been at work for the last four years and expended a large amount of money. It is expected that 10,000 acres will be ready for occupancy by the summer of 1897. The soil is exceedingly rich and produces leading staple crops. The Port Hill mining district is east, the Priest Lake district is eighteen miles west, the Goat River and Sutler districts are northwest. During 1896 assessment work was done on 183 claims in the Goat River district. The ore is rich in gold, silver, copper, and lead. The Wisconsin mine on Duck Creek is working on a four-foot vein of copper-silver ore, resembling the Silver King of Nelson.

Priest Lake.

This fine body of water is surrounded by splendid forests and hills, veined with silver, copper, and lead. Color of gold, too, has been found in the streams running to the lake. Its outlet empties into the Pend d'Oreille, near the station known as Priest River, on the Great Northern Railway. It is a country offering inducements to miners, lumbermen, and settlers.

Newport.

Right on the boundary line between the States of Idaho and Washington, and overlooking the Pend d'Oreille River, is located the pretty little town of Newport, fifty miles east of Spokane. Near by are Albani Falls, across which the Great Northern Railway bridge extends and offers from the car windows a view as surprising as it is grand. The chief pursuit of the people of Newport, at present, is mining, though there are some fifty well-tilled and profitable farms surrounding the town. Forty or more prospectively paying mines have been located. The river is navigable eighty miles to Box Canyon, and a good many ranchers are located along its banks. The Metaline gold placer district is just north of Box Canyon. The advantage of Newport is that it has water power, timber, minerals, agricultural lands, rail facilities, and nearness to markets. It seems destined to become a point of importance.

...Eastern Kootenai...

Fort Steele.

Fort Steele is located at the confluence of St. Mary's River and Wild Horse Creek with the Kootenai River in Eastern British Columbia, about 140 miles north of Jennings, Mont. During the season of navigation, steamers ply between the two places. Last year three boats were engaged in carrying ore, and 1897 will see five or six busy in that traffic. There

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is also stage and wagon connection from Kalispell, Mont. The history of Fort Steele goes back into the sixties, when the rich placers along Wild Horse Creek and other streams brought in several thousand miners, who washed out in a couple of years five or six millions of dollars' worth of yellow dust. The town, now containing 200 people, has its name from Major Steele of the Canadian mounted police, who established barracks there. After the raid of 1864, when Wild Horse Creek gave up its treasures, the country was but little prospected until within the last few years, when deposits of gold, silver, copper, iron, and lead were found in many localities, as well as coal and petroleum. Large veins of coal crop out of the hills along Elk River, and petroleum is found floating on springs and streams in Tobacco Plains. Coal veins exposed in the hillsides along Elk River and tributaries have been traced for many miles, one vein above another, from six to twenty feet each in thickness, aggregating a total of over 150 feet of coal of excellent quality in sight. This field is just over the boundary north of Kalispell. Large deposits of copper are located in this same region. The chief scenes of activity in gold mining are along Wild Horse Creek, east, and Perry Creek and tributaries west of Fort Steele. Several hundred men are at work in placers and in quartz shafts, tunnels, and cross cuts. The ore is free milling, and assays from \$6 to \$15 per ton. A town named Johannesburg has been located eighteen miles west, and the outlook is favorable to a repetition of a Rossland growth. Rich discoveries of silver lead ore have been made along Moyie lake and river.

Examine the Map.

As already intimated, the British Columbia Kootenai region is separated by high mountain barriers. What we term the western section contains Kootenai, Slocan, and Arrow lakes, and the Columbia Basin, in which Trail and Rossland are located. The map shown herewith, made from the latest surveys, will give readers a general idea of the situation of the dozen or more well-defined districts, each of which has its subdivisions, names, minerals of different grades and combinations, peculiarities, etc. The Spokane Falls & Northern Railway gives access to Rossland in eight hours, and Nelson in ten hours, from Spokane, at which place connection is made with the Great Northern Railway.

The map shown in this folder includes the entire Kootenai District, besides portions of Yale, Lillooet, and Cariboo, three others of the six districts into which British Columbia is divided. Up to 1868 the territory of British Columbia was held under lease from England to the Hudson Bay Company. In that year the discovery of gold on the Fraser River resulted in a rush of settlers, and the country was organized as an

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English Colony. It has an area of 383,000 square miles and a population of 97,612 by the census of 1891. Since then it has increased 12,000 or more, mostly in the east. The gold output is estimated to be over \$60,000,000 since the Fraser discovery. The whole country is extremely mountainous and, besides its mineral wealth, has extensive lumbering and fishing interests.

Rossland and Trail.

The now famous Trail and Rossland Division is west of the Columbia River. Many years ago the old Hudson Bay trail to the coast crossed the Columbia River about a dozen miles north of the international boundary and followed a stream now known as Trail Creek. The trappers and hunters who frequented this route were not looking for gold, and for years their moccasined feet patiently trod ground that is almost unpurchasable to-day. Seven miles up the creek is Red Mountain, and there, in 1890, the first claims were staked. For one reason or another they attracted no general attention until the autumn of 1894. The first mines opened were Le Roi and War Eagle, which, to date, have paid nearly a half million dollars in dividends. There are now twenty-five or more mines shipping ore. The whole ground immediately around Rossland is staked off into claims, and a list of their names would fill pages of this folder. The town of Rossland has over 5,000 population, the growth of the last twenty months, a magic transforming of a rugged mountain wilderness into a scene of bustling activity. Every form of business is represented. There are two banks, waterworks, electric lights, two daily and several weekly papers, churches, schools, etc., and life and property are as safe as in any eastern community. A trip along any of the trails radiating from the town reveals many a lively scene. The woods are alive with men cutting timber, grading railways, tunneling mines, blasting rocks, and teaming freight. Red Mountain, with its numerous buildings and engine houses, presents an animated picture, especially at night, when the great hillside is illuminated to enable the men to carry on their work. Not only are the principal mines being developed with energy, but new claims are being exploited in every part of the camp, which extends miles in various directions. It would require all of our space to mention in detail the claims upon which from \$500 to \$3,000 have been expended.

There are several varieties of ores at Rossland. During the last nine months of 1896 the average value of 17,000 tons of ores shipped was \$43.15 per ton—divided, \$37.35 gold, \$4.50 copper, and \$2.30 silver.

The Rossland mines were opened by American miners and capital, but a large amount of English and Canadian money has been invested in the last year or two, not only in Rossland, but in outlying districts, the development of which,

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in connection with new mines, new towns, new railways, new smelters, and new projects, means prosperity in that section for a long time to come. Men and money are needed in every direction and for all kinds of enterprises. Miners are agreed that the outlook at Rossland is better than it was originally at Butte, Leadville, or Cripple Creek. By looking at the map it will be seen that the territory is just north of the boundary line, and, while the chief scene of activity is at Rossland, discoveries of good property are being made in the country east and west along the line, both in Washington and British Columbia.

Trail is located on the Columbia River, at the mouth of the creek of the same name, and became a town of a couple of thousand people in two years. It is about eleven miles from Rossland by the Columbia and Western Railway. Lookout Mountain bears the same relation to Trail that Red Mountain does to Rossland. Trail has a smelter owned by F. A. Heinze of Butte, Mont., who also built the railway. It has steamer connection with Northport.

The founder of the town of Trail was E. S. Topping, who located on Trail Creek in 1890, and opened a small store. The same year two Frenchmen, while prospecting on Red Mountain, discovered a large body of sulphide ore, but the assays only showed a value of \$10 to the ton, and they were about to abandon the locality when Mr. Topping urged them to try again. They then staked out five claims and offered him one of them if he would pay the recording fees. He did so, and selected the Le Roi, so named from one of the locators. This was the beginning of Rossland. Mr. Topping did not realize the value of his property and parted with it in a trade. The Le Roi is now valued at \$5,000,000. Rossland has its name from Ross Thompson, one of the first settlers.

Nelson.

The discovery of the Silver King mine on Toad Mountain in 1886, near what is now the town of Nelson, is the date line in the modern era of the Kootenai. Following this rich find, there was a rush of miners whose picks displaced the treasure boxes of the Slocan, the secrets of Kaslo and Lardo, and, later, the wonders of Trail and Rossland. The pioneer Silver King was sold in 1893 for \$1,000,000 to an English syndicate. It and the other mines about Nelson contain copper-silver ore, carrying from \$50 to \$150 ounces silver, and 10 to 15 per cent copper to the ton. Nelson has a smelter, and is a customs seat. It has direct rail connection with Spokane and the Great Northern Railway.

Kootenai Lake.

The first point on Kootenai Lake reached by steamer from Nelson is Balfour, and then Pilot Bay, at which point there is a concentrating and smelting plant, costing \$200,000, having a

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daily capacity of about seventy-five tons of ore. Directly north is Hendryx, with a large group of mines belonging to the smelter company. Across the lake to the west is Ainsworth, one of the oldest camps in this region. There are thirty mines now in operation taking out galena—lead-silver—wet ore. Silver is also combined with iron, forming dry ore, needed in the smelting of galena. Kaslo is north of Ainsworth, on the same side of the lake, at the mouth of Kaslo Creek, along which many claims are located. Kaslo had several thousand population a year after it was located, before the falling off in the price of silver. It has met with large losses from fires and floods, but rallied each time. The Kaslo & Slocan Railway to Whitewater, Sandon, and Cody brings to its wharves the product of the rich mines of the Slocan country, with properties which have paid from the grass roots.

Directly north of the lake are the Lardo, Argenta, Duncan, and Trout Lake divisions, which have records in placer yields. At the same time vast deposits of galena have been uncovered in surrounding territory which have aroused much interest among miners. Development has been delayed by lack of transportation facilities.

The Slocan Country.

What is known as the Slocan Division has its name from a lake, twenty miles long, which lies in a small valley between Kootenai Lake and the Columbia River. The valley is surrounded by high mountains, and the route by the railway from Kaslo is exceedingly picturesque. One of the principal towns of Slocan is New Denver, on the east shore of the lake, at the mouth of the Carpenter Creek. Five miles up the creek, where its three branches join, is Three Forks, and up the south fork, Sandon and Cody. North of New Denver is Roseberry, also on the lake, and at the south end of the lake is Slocan City. There are fifty or sixty mines now shipping ore, the most noted of which are known as Slocan Star, Blue Bird, Noble Five, Washington, Good Enough, Ruth, Last Chance, etc., etc. Ore yields from \$50 to \$300 in silver, and from 30 to 60 per cent in lead. The Slocan Star has paid over \$300,000 dividends. Miners assert that Slocan is the best poor man's quartz mining country known, for the reason that the ores pay from the surface. The principal mines are at an elevation of about 6,000 feet. The mountain formation is quite regular, showing that at the time of upheaval there was no violent volcanic action, which accounts for the continuity of the ledges in course upon the surface, in addition to giving the best of evidence as to their permanency in depth and regularity in width as they go down, a fact now well established by tunnels and shafts. The general character of the rock is slate, with well defined dykes of limestone, granite, and porphyry, running parallel, and in most cases forming a contact with the ore ledges. The silver

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varies in quantity from 100 to 2,000 ounces to the ton, with lead running from 20 to 60 per cent. The course of this rich mineral belt is northeast to southwest, and claims have been located along it for a hundred miles.

Wages.

The following is the present average schedule paid for experienced help at the mines: Common labor, \$2.50; men in outdoor work and tunneling, \$3 a day; machine drill men, \$3.50 a day; helpers, \$3 a day; blacksmiths, \$3.50 to \$4.50 a day; engineers, \$3.50 to \$4.50 a day; foremen, \$4 a day. Living expenses are not excessive in the towns. Regular board can be had at \$5 and upwards. Rooms cost from \$10 to \$30 a month. Servant girls get good wages. Under the law saloons are allowed only in connection with hotels or boarding houses.

Yale District.

Adjoining the Kootenai country is what is known as the Yale District. The main development is along the boundary, just west of Rossland. A regular chain of mining camps now exists, beginning at Cascade City on Kettle River, and extending far beyond the Okanogan River. North of Cascade City is Christiana Lake. The first town west is Grand Forks, the gateway into a nest of camps, including Wellington, Greenwood, Summit, Providence, Anaconda, Skylark, Boundary Falls, Smith's, Deadwood, Long Lake, Carson, and Midway. The land and mineral officials of the district are located at the latter place. Surface work has been done on hundreds of claims, and old miners are sanguine over the richness of the entire region. The general character of the ore is a sulphide, carrying gold, copper, and silver. The ore bodies are capped in many places with iron. The largest present development is along Boundary Creek. The Fairview camp is adjacent to the Okanogan River, between Okanogan Lake and the boundary line, and west of Rock Creek and McKinney. The gold rock is of the free milling variety common all through the country along the eastern slope of the Cascades south to Wenatchee in Washington. North of Okanogan Lake is Lord Aberdeen's famous ranch. The Okanogan Valley is well adapted to irrigation agriculture and fruit raising. The most direct route into the country is by stage from Marcus on the Spokane Falls & Northern Railway. It is thought that a branch of the Rossland-Northport line will be extended to Grand Forks this year. South of the Yale District is the Colville (reservation open to mineral locations) and Okanogan districts in Washington, already known to be rich in gold and other minerals.

Stevens and

Okanogan.

This includes two counties in Washington. Stevens is in the northeast corner of the State, and Okanogan is west extending along the eastern slope of the Cascades, taking in Lake Chelan, the Methow River, and the lower end of the

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Okanogan, of the Similkameen and other rivers. Capt. Henry Finch is operating in the Similkameen River bed with a centrifugal dredger and brings up nuggets worth from 5 cents to \$20. He purposes also to work the gravel bars for fine dust. It is estimated that 75 per cent of the gold in use was taken from auriferous gravel deposits, which predominate in the Pacific Northwest. The eastern flank of the Cascades has enormous low-grade free milling gold ore beds which disintegrated during the centuries, and naturally, the drift was to the streams. At Wenatchee a small stamp mill is located against an ore vein 600 feet thick, the yield averaging about \$2 a ton. It is only reasonable to assume that the old channel beds, bars, terminal moraines, and terraces, as well as living streams of that region contain large quantities of the yellow metal from this source. The color of gold is seen in every handful of sand picked up along the Columbia from Northport to the sea. During 1896 there were 6,485 mineral claims recorded in Stevens County, and 2,057 in Okanogan, but the latter county is expected to make a larger record this year. The Okanogan country is reached by steamer up the Columbia to Virginia City from Wenatchee on the Great Northern Railway. The principal towns in Okanogan County, which contains 7,000 square miles, are Conconully, Chelan, Golden, Loomis, Methow, Oroville, Silver, Ophir, and Virginia City. It is a large field for study and development for many years to come.

"All the means of action lie and grow everywhere about us."

Hunting and Fishing.

The Kootenai country offers rare opportunities for the sportsman. Miles and miles of that region is practically unknown and unexplored. There is game in it that never heard the sound of a gun. There is no reasonable limit to the chances of sport, for the mountain ranges run for hundreds of miles in all directions, with mighty rivers between, and spots yet unfamiliar to human feet. In this wide space the huntsman can have his choice of birds, bear, and deer, the lover of scenery can enjoy to the utmost, for the views are changing and varied as they are magnificent, and the fisherman can have his own way in streams which have never wet a line, and yet alive with gamy fish. Besides the sportsman can combine business with pleasure by keeping a lookout for ledges of precious metals in the hillsides or gold in the streams.

...Facts Rival Fiction...

Nowhere in modern life are there more facts like fiction, more every-day incidents that resemble romance, than in the

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new mining camp. A mine that could not be bought for a king's ransom to-day, may have been traded off for a week's board a few months before. Shares of stock in mines that a year ago were a drug on the market at a few cents, now sell for as many dollars. When fact is so much like fiction, is it any wonder that accuracy and exaggeration get confused and, combining, make such a dazzling record that the average man outside thinks all he has to do is to get into the country and pick up chunks of gold and silver? No one should go into a mining camp anywhere with that idea. Mining is a very practical business. Fortunes have already been amassed, and vast sums are yet to be made in the Kootenai country, but as a rule the fortune must be worked for. Rossland, Trail, Nelson, and other points have rail facilities, and the prospects are favorable this year to the building of branch lines into various localities where ore is already on the dumps ready for shipment. There is a great deal of ore of such richness that it pays well even with wagon transportation to the cars. More than all, however, there are low-grade properties by dozens just waiting for a cheaper process of extracting the precious metals at a profit. The cheaper process, too, would increase the value of the richer ores. Rossland is at present absorbing public attention, but it is merely a single camp in a large and wonderfully rich mineral country, and there are those who believe that, no matter how glowingly the situation may be painted, the future development of wealth in scores of towns and camps yet to be will exceed the present wildest fancies. Not only will the hills give up their treasures but in towns men will find

"Business with an income at its heels."

A Vast Treasure House.

It is doubtful if any equal area in any other land contains the variety of rich mineral deposits already known to exist in the region circled by the Columbia and Kootenai rivers. The Columbia River rises near the Kootenai and runs north, west, and south, and the Kootenai runs south, west, and north, and the two finally unite. A peculiarity of the water systems of the Northwest is lakelike widenings in the rivers between parallel mountain ranges; for example, Arrow Lakes in the Columbia, Kootenai Lake in the Kootenai, Okanogan Lake in the Okanogan, etc. No part of the continent is better supplied with water courses. The whole region is extremely mountainous, and minerals are believed to be in every mountain and hill. The winds, rains, and frosts of ages have disintegrated the gold-bearing rock towering above many a stream, and the yellow dust found its way to the water levels.

Rates to Kootenai Points

...VIA THE...

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY,

FROM EASTERN TERMINALS.

A direct rail line is now in operation (the Spokane Falls & Northern Railway) from Spokane to Rossland and Nelson, and through tickets are sold by the Great Northern Railway from St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, and West Superior to these points and other camps in the Kootenai region, as follows:

	1st Class.	2d Class.
To Rossland	\$18 50	\$11 00
To Northport, Nelson, Balfour, Ainsworth, Hendryx, Kaslo, Robson, Trall, and Nakusp	47 50	40 00
To Sandon	49 55	42 05

Round trip tickets are sold, good for 90 days, with transit limits of 40 days each way, at cost of \$70.00 to Nelson, Kaslo, Ainsworth and Trall; to Rossland, \$72.00. Side trip rate Kaslo to Sandon and return, \$4.10. Return can be made by diverse routes.

FROM SEATTLE, FAIRHAVEN, NEW WHATCOM, AND VANCOUVER

To Rossland	\$22 95
To Northport, Nelson, Balfour, Ainsworth, Hendryx, Kaslo, Robson, Trall, and Nakusp	21 95
To Sandon	24 00

FROM TACOMA

To Rossland	\$23 40
To Northport, Nelson, Balfour, etc.	22 40
To Sandon	24 45

FROM VICTORIA

To Rossland	\$25 45
To Northport, Nelson, Balfour, etc.	24 45
To Sandon	26 50

FROM PORTLAND

To Rossland	\$24 90
To Nelson, Balfour, Ainsworth, Hendryx, Kaslo, Robson, Trall, and Nakusp ..	24 15
To Sandon	26 20

GREAT NORTHERN SERVICE.

WEST.—The Pacific Coast Limited leaves St. Paul at 1.00 p. m., Minneapolis 1.35 p. m., daily, for Montana and Idaho Kootenai points, Spokane (where connection is made for British Columbia Kootenai), Seattle, and Portland. Palace Sleeping Cars, Palace Dining Cars (meals served a la carte), Family Tourist Sleepers, High-back-seated Coaches, Smoking Cars, etc. All trains from the East and South reach St. Paul before noon, and west-bound passengers have no delays.

EAST.—The Overland Train from Puget Sound to Spokane (connections for Rossland, Nelson, Kaslo, etc.), and Idaho and Montana Kootenai points, St. Paul, and the East, leaves Seattle every evening at 8.00 o'clock. Leaves Portland, via O. R. & N., at 6.30 p. m., daily.

CONNECTIONS AT SPOKANE FOR KOOTENAI POINTS.

S. F. & N. trains leave Spokane daily, except Sunday, at 7.00 a. m., arrive Northport 12.57 p. m.; leave Northport for Nelson, 1.27 p. m., arriving at Nelson 5.20 p. m.; leaving Northport for Rossland daily, except Sunday, 1.35 p. m., arriving at Rossland 3.25 p. m.; returning, leave Nelson 9.00 a. m., arriving Northport 12.30 p. m.; leave Rossland 10.30 a. m.; arrive Northport 12.15 p. m., leave Northport 1.02 p. m., arrive Spokane 7.00 p. m. Trains will run through to Nelson, passengers for Rossland changing cars at Northport in both directions; steamer connections from Nelson to Kootenai Lake points, at Kaslo, connecting with Kaslo & Slocan Railway for Whitewater, Cody, Sandon, Three Forks, New Denver, and other points in the Slocan country. Connections are made at Nelson with steamer for Kootenai Lake ports week days. Train connects at Marcus with daily, except Sunday, stage for Grand Forks, B. C., Greenwood, Midway, Anacosta, and Fairview, B. C., Colville Reservation, and Kettle River points; at Northport, except Sunday, with Columbia & Western Railway for T. B. Falls, whence the Columbia & Western Railway operate double daily train service to Rossland, trains leaving Trall 9.00 a. m. and 5.00 p. m. For points north of Trall, on Columbia River to Revelstoke, the steamer connection at Northport is on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday from Spokane.

FOR PUBLICATIONS AND INFORMATION ABOUT RATES, ROUTES, ETC.,

Apply or write to the nearest agent whose name appears below:

BOSTON, Mass., 211 Washington St.	W. A. SEWARD, General Agent.
BUFFALO, N. Y., Cor. Main and Seneca Sts.	L. M. BORTLE, Gen'l Pass'r Agt., N. S. & C. Co.
BUTTE, Mont.,	J. E. DAWSON, General Agent.
CHICAGO, Ill., 230 S. Clark St.	W. M. LOWRIE, General Agent Passenger Dept.
226 S. Clark St.	C. W. PLTTS, Traveling Passenger Agent.
220 S. Clark St.	L. W. CAMPBELL, General Agt. Freight Dept.
CINCINNATI, O., Fifth and Walnut Sts.	W. J. BYRTH, General Agent.
Fifth and Walnut Sts.	E. A. JONES, Traveling Passenger Agent.
DES MOINES, Iowa, 404 Walnut St.	S. J. ELISON, Trav. Pass'r and Im. Agent.
404 Walnut St.	J. S. WATSON, Traveling Passenger Agent.
DETROIT, Mich., 157 Jefferson Ave.	E. B. CLARK, General Agent.
157 Jefferson Ave.	A. J. CASWELL, Traveling Agent.
DULUTH, Minn., 432 West Superior St.	C. D. HARPER, Northern Passenger Agent.
432 West Superior St.	JAS. ROBERTSON, Gen'l Agt. Freight Dept.
HELENA, Mont.,	C. E. DUTTON, General Agent.
MILWAUKEE, Wis., 302 Palist Bldg.	JAMES YOUNG, General Agent.
302 Palist Bldg.	W. M. ROMINE, Traveling Agent.
MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., 309 Nicollet Ave.	V. D. JONES, City Pass'r and Ticket Agent.
309 Nicollet Ave.	H. A. KIMBALL, General Agent Freight Dept.
MONTREAL, Quebec, 1761 Notre Dame St.	W. G. McLEAN, Traveling Agent.
NEW YORK, 375 Broadway	E. D. SPENCER, Gen'l Agent Passenger Dept.
375 Broadway	W. LAKE, General Agent Freight Dept.
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., 428 Third St.	A. C. HARVEY, District Passenger Agent.
428 Third St.	J. H. GRACE, General Agent Freight Dept.
PITTSBURG, Pa., 405 Fifth Ave.	C. C. MORDOUGH, District Pass'r Agent.
405 Fifth Ave.	J. H. McADOO, District Freight Agent.
PORTLAND, Ore., 123 Third St.	A. B. C. DENNISTON, City Pass'r & Tkt. Agt.
123 Third St.	WM. HARDER, Gen'l Agt. Freight Dept.
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., 11 Montgomery St.	W. N. PRICE, General Agent.
11 Montgomery St.	P. D. McCARTY, Traveling Passenger Agent.
SEATTLE, Wash., 612 Front St.	R. C. STEVENS, General West'n Pass'r Agent.
612 Front St.	L. H. GRAY, General Agent Freight Dept.
612 Front St.	J. W. YOUNG, City Pass'r and Ticket Agent.

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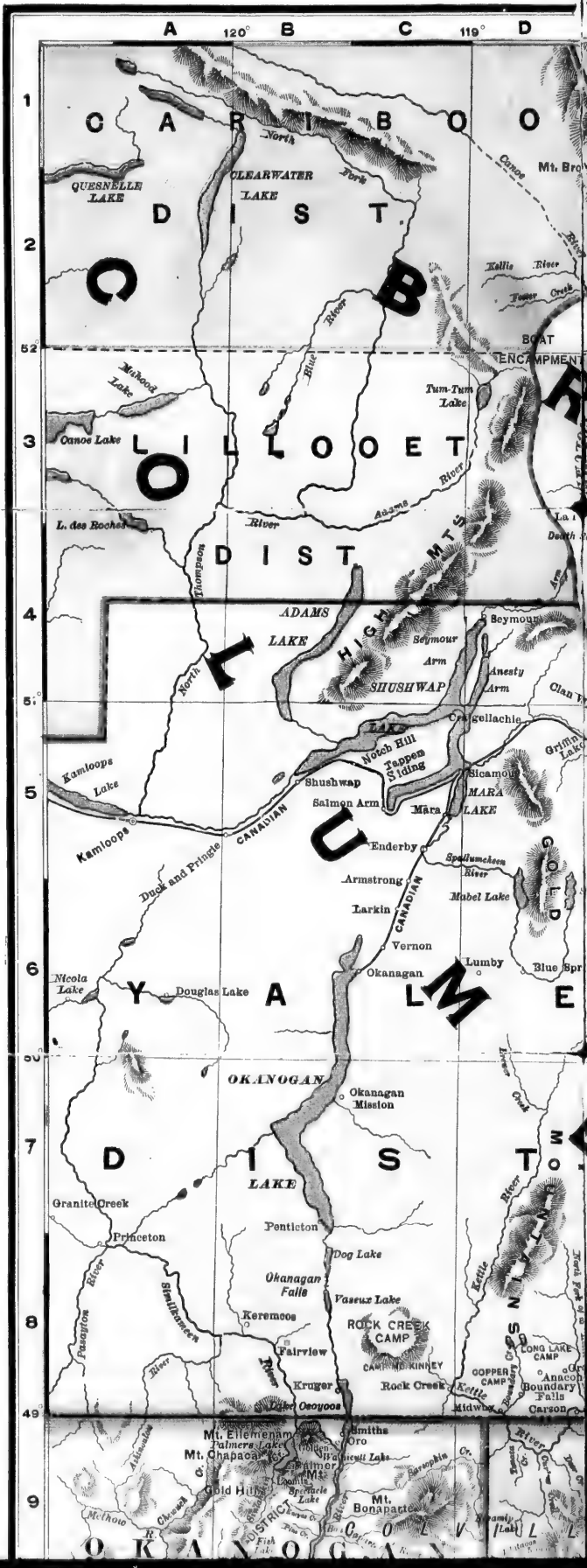
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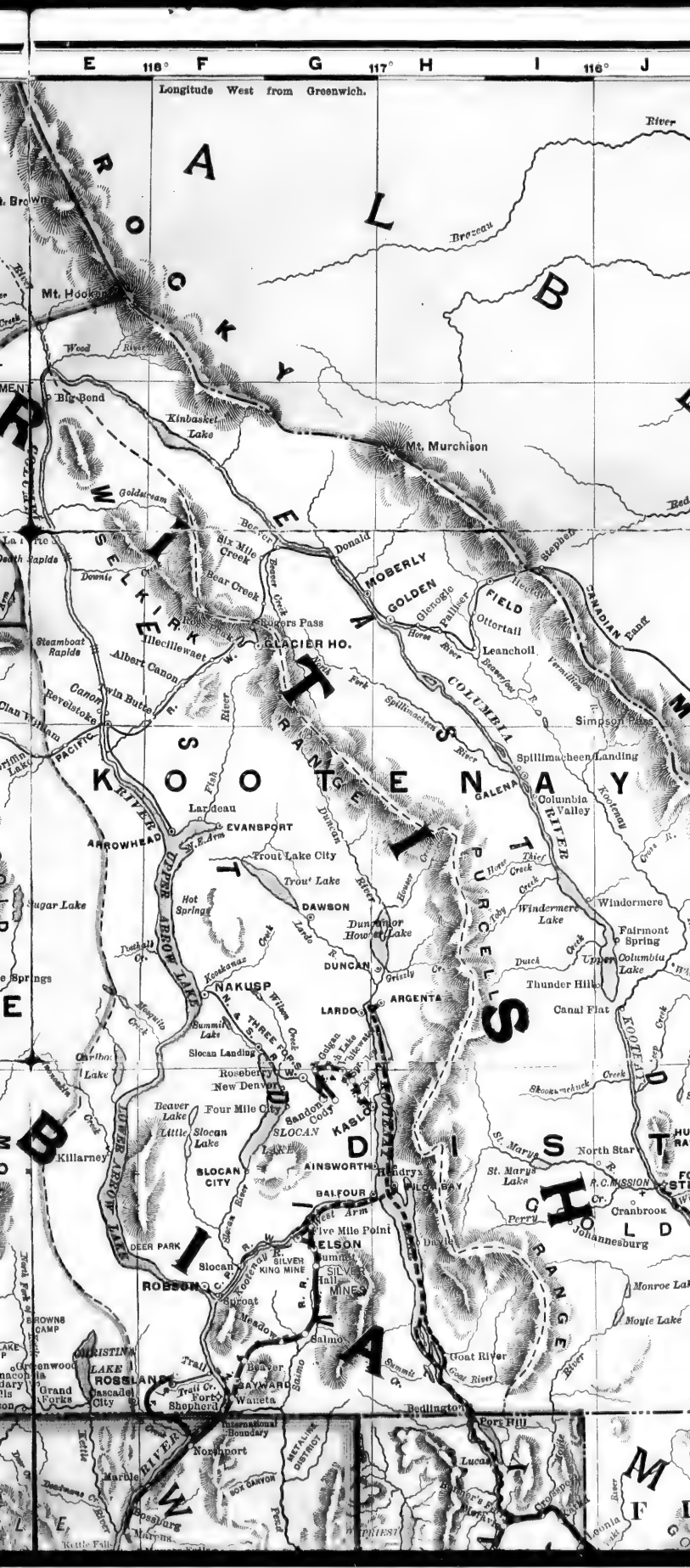
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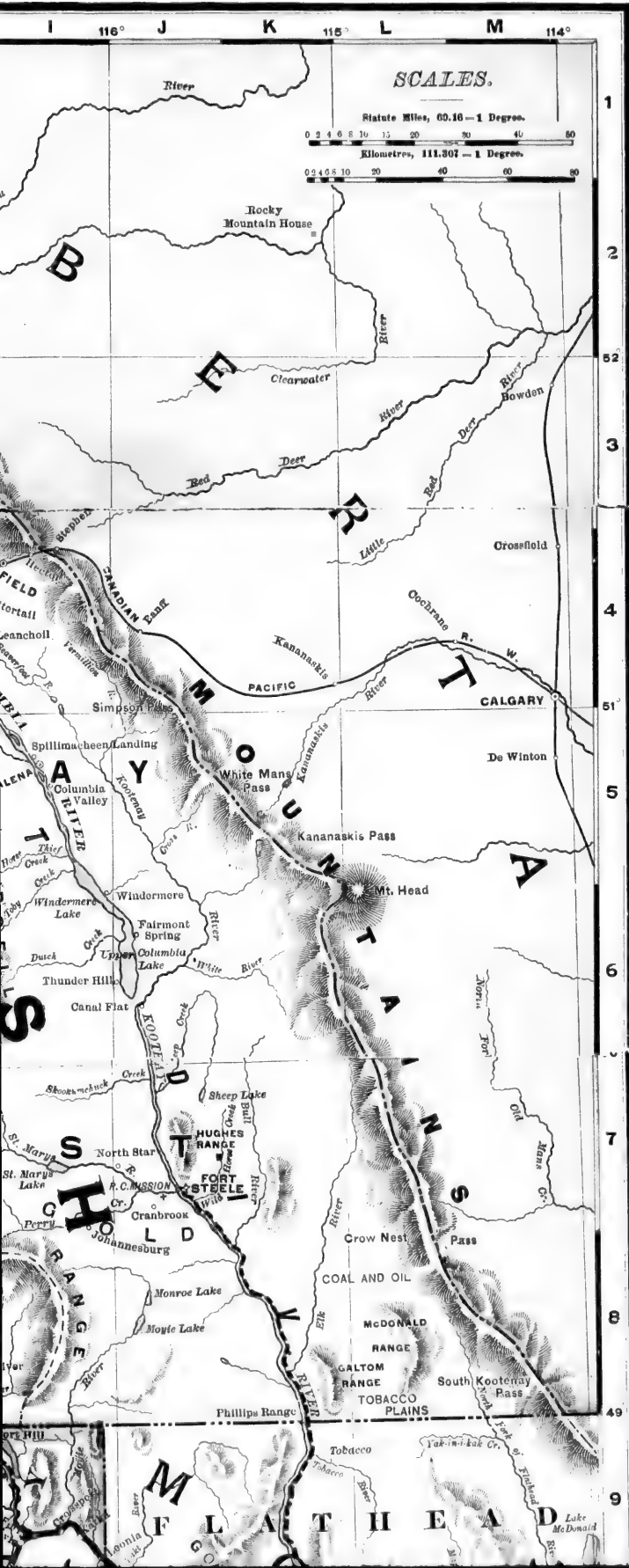
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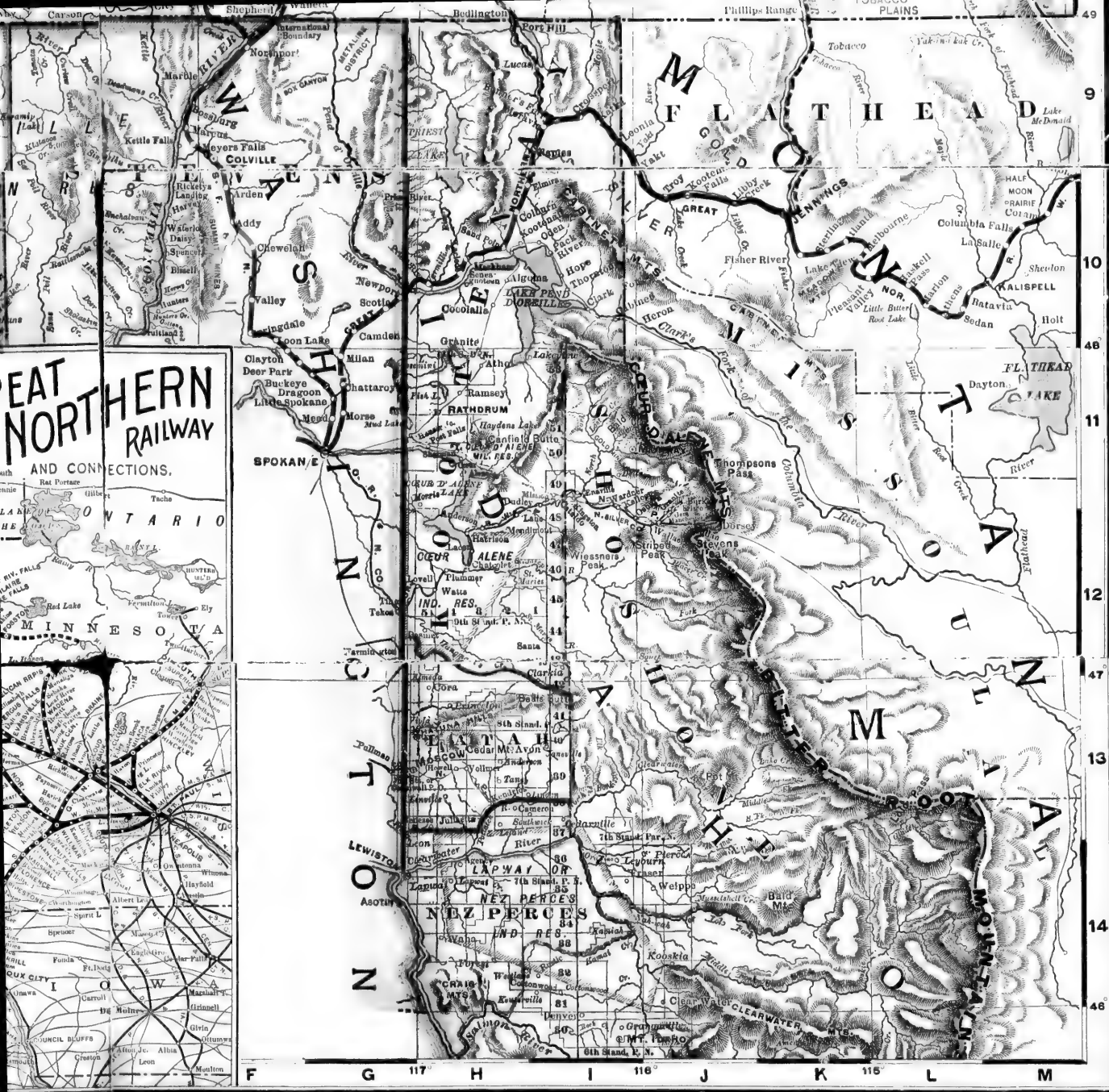
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GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY AND CONNECTIONS.

This map illustrates the extensive network of the Great Northern Railway, which spans from the Pacific Northwest to the central United States. The main line runs from Seattle, Washington, through Portland, Oregon, and Boise, Idaho, to Salt Lake City, Utah, and then through Denver, Colorado, and Minneapolis, Minnesota. Numerous branch lines are shown, connecting major cities and regions across the Pacific Northwest, the Rocky Mountains, and the Great Plains. The map also depicts the geographical features of the region, including the Cascade and Sierra Nevada mountain ranges, and the Great Salt Lake. State and provincial boundaries are clearly marked, and the names of major cities and towns are labeled throughout the area.



Synopsis of Mining Laws.

British

Columbia.

LICENSE.—Any person over eighteen years of age, or a joint stock company, may become a free miner by paying \$5 for a non-transferable certificate, good for one year. Persons working without a certificate may be fined \$25 and costs.

QUARTZ CLAIMS.—A free miner may make a claim 1,500 x 1,500 feet of quartz land. But all angles must be right angles and all measurement must be horizontally. Accuracy must be observed in marking location and boundaries. A free miner may cut timber on Crown lands; may kill game for his own use at all seasons; may obtain five-acre mill-site upon Crown lands in the form of a square. A claim may be held from year to year by work being done to the value of \$100. A free miner may, on payment of \$500, in lieu of expenditure on claim, obtain a Crown grant. Quartz claims must be recorded (fee \$2.50) within fifteen days, and placer claims within three days after location, if within fifteen miles of a recorder's office. A day allowed for each additional ten miles. Care must be taken in locating and describing boundaries.

PLACER CLAIMS.—Placer claims are divided into creek diggings, bar diggings, dry diggings, bench diggings, and hill diggings. Claims average about 100 feet square. Every free miner is entitled to locate and record a placer claim on each separate creek, ravine, or hill, but not more than two claims in the same locality, only one of which shall be a creek claim. He shall be allowed to hold any number of placer claims by purchase. A free miner or party of free miners discovering a new mine shall be allowed, viz.: To one discoverer, one claim, 300 feet in length. To a party of two discoverers, two claims, amounting together to 600 feet in length. To a party of three discoverers, three claims, amounting together to 800 feet in length. To a party of four discoverers, four claims, amounting together to 1,000 feet in length. And to each member of a party beyond four in number, a claim of the ordinary size only. A creek discovery claim may extend on each side of the center of the creek as far as the summit of the hill, but not exceeding 1,000 feet.

United States. Citizens of the United States, or persons declaring their intention to become such, can explore, locate, and purchase mineral lands by complying with Federal and State laws. Prospectors are not required to take out a license or certificate.

QUARTZ LAND.—Mining claims upon ledges or lodes of precious metals can be taken up along the vein to the length of 1,500 feet and 300 feet each side of the middle of the vein. To secure patent, \$500 worth of work must be performed and \$5 an acre paid for the land—twenty acres. Six months' failure to do work forfeits the claim.

PLACER LAND.—Claims usually called "placers," including all forms of deposit, excepting veins of quartz or other rock in place, are subject to entry and patent. No single individual can locate more than twenty acres of placer land, and no location can be made by any company, composed of no less than eight bona-fide locators, exceeding 160 acres. The price per acre of placer claims is \$2.50. Where placers contain veins or lodes the cost per acre is \$5.

DESCRIPTION.—It is important that locators accurately mark and describe their claims. In marking, the locator may do so in any direction that will not interfere with the rights or claims existing prior to his discovery. Litigation, expense, and delay may be avoided by being particular in the matter of boundaries. The essentials are:

in any direction that will not interfere with the rights of claims existing prior to his discovery. Litigation, expense, and delay may be avoided by being particular in the matter of boundaries. The essentials are:

First—That the corners should be marked on the ground by stakes in mounds of earth or rock, or by marked trees or other natural objects. Second—The notice of location should describe these corners so that they can be identified on the ground by the description, and, in addition, the direction and distance of one of the corners from a Government corner or well-known object, such as a junction of roads, trails, or ravines, a bridge, building of any kind, or natural feature, as rock, etc.

MILL SITE.—Five acres of non-mineral land may be taken up for such use, and application for lode patent may include mill site, distinctly specifying same; or patent for mill site alone may be applied for by person not owning mine in connection therewith. Price, \$5 per acre.

RIGHT OF WAY.—Owners or locators of mining claims may acquire a right of way for ingress or egress, when necessary to properly work their claim or claims, over and across the lands or mining claims of others.

EMINENT DOMAIN.—This right may be exercised to condemn, for public use, canals, etc., supplying mines with water; also roads, tunnels, ditches, flumes, pipes, and dumping places for working mines; also, outlets for refuse matter and tailings from mines.

TAXES.—Improvements on land, the fee of which is in the State or in the United States, are subject to local taxation. Mining ground, quarries, etc., of private ownership, and the improvements thereon, shall be assessed at the price the same would sell at a fair voluntary sale for cash.

MINER'S LIEN.—All persons doing work upon or furnishing materials for mines or mining claims have a lien upon the same for the work done or material furnished.

EXEMPTIONS.—The different States make liberal exemptions, which include dwelling of miner, tools, horses or mules, feed, etc.

CRIMES.—Perjury is punished in United States courts by a fine not to exceed \$2,000 and imprisonment at hard labor not to exceed five years, and in addition, persons rendered incapable of giving testimony in any court. It is a felony to sell a salted mine; to fraudulently change samples or assays with intent to defraud; to make or give false assay or sample with intent to defraud; to rob vein, sluice-box, quartz-mill, etc., or trespassing upon mining claim with intent to commit a felony.

It is a misdemeanor to deface, tear down, or destroy a post, monument, boundary mark, or location notice; or without authority to take water from any ditch, pipe, reservoir, etc., or to unlawfully interfere with the same.

COAL LAND.—Title to 160 acres of coal land can be had by paying \$20 per acre if within fifteen miles of a railway, or \$10 per acre if beyond that limit. An association or company of persons can secure same terms for 320 acres or less, and in certain cases 640 acres.

STONE LAND.—Title to 160 acres of land containing granite, sandstone, etc., can be had at a cost of \$2.50 an acre.

Weight and Value of Gold.

Gold and silver are bought and sold by Troy weight, 24 grains 1 pennyweight, 20 pennyweights 1 ounce, 12 ounces 1 pound. The price established by the United States mint officials for pure gold is \$20.67 per ounce. On this basis, gold of various grades of fineness has value by the ounce as follows:

Gold 1,000 fine is worth	\$20.67	Gold 500 fine is worth	\$10.33
Gold 900 fine is worth	18.60	Gold 400 fine is worth	8.26
Gold 800 fine is worth	16.53	Gold 300 fine is worth	6.20
Gold 700 fine is worth	14.47	Gold 200 fine is worth	4.13
Gold 600 fine is worth	12.40	Gold 100 fine is worth	2.06

All natural gold, that is, gold extracted from rocks or washed from the beds of streams, contains more or less silver, platinum, copper, or other forms of alloy. For this reason, miners are often disappointed when they sell, as they imagine all gold to be pure.

The Kootenai Country.

GOLD,
SILVER,
COPPER, LEAD, IRON,
OIL,
COAL.

MONTANA,
IDAHO,
BRITISH COLUMBIA.

REACHED BY

**GREAT
NORTHERN
RAILWAY**

FROM THE
EAST AND WEST.

